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NEWS 4 JUL 02 CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
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NEWS 6 JUL 16 CAplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
NEWS 7 JUL 18 CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
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NEWS 17 SEP 07 STN AnaVist, Version 2.0, now available with Derwent World Patents Index
NEWS 18 SEP 13 FORIS renamed to SOFIS
NEWS 19 SEP 13 INPADOCDB enhanced with monthly SDI frequency
NEWS 20 SEP 17 CA/CAplus enhanced with printed CA page images from 1967-1998
NEWS 21 SEP 17 CAplus coverage extended to include traditional medicine patents
NEWS 22 SEP 24 EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 23 OCT 02 CA/CAplus enhanced with pre-1907 records from Chemisches Zentralblatt
NEWS 24 OCT 19 BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds

NEWS 25 NOV 15 Derwent Indian patent publication number format enhanced
NEWS 26 NOV 19 WPIX enhanced with XML display format
NEWS 27 NOV 30 ICSD reloaded with enhancements

NEWS EXPRESS 19 SEPTEMBER 2007: CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 2007.

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 Dec 2007 (20071203/ED)

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=> HCV
13275 HCV
24 HCVS
L1 13279 HCV
(HCV OR HCVS)

=> ISCOM
317 ISCOM
501 ISCOMS
L2 562 ISCOM
(ISCOM OR ISCOMS)

=> L1 and L2
L3 9 L1 AND L2

=> liposome
37185 LIPOSOME
47328 LIPOSOMES
L4 54268 LIPOSOME
(LIPOSOME OR LIPOSOMES)

=> L1 and l4
L5 71 L1 AND L4

=> complex
1377338 COMPLEX
759207 COMPLEXES
L6 1676824 COMPLEX
(COMPLEX OR COMPLEXES)

=> L6 and l5
L7 8 L6 AND L5

=> lipid
297286 LIPID
216656 LIPIDS
L8 364579 LIPID

(LIPID OR LIPIDS)

=> negative (w) charged
83936 NEGATIVE
3220 NEGATIVES
86602 NEGATIVE
(NEGATIVE OR NEGATIVES)
564370 NEG
285 NEGS
564550 NEG
(NEG OR NEGS)
602868 NEGATIVE
(NEGATIVE OR NEG)
205119 CHARGED
1 CHARGEDS
205120 CHARGED
(CHARGED OR CHARGEDS)
L9 24769 NEGATIVE (W) CHARGED

=> L9 and L8
L10 2533 L9 AND L8

=> L10 and L1
L11 4 L10 AND L1

=> D L11 IBIB ABS 1-4

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:728768 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:308964
TITLE: Membrane-perturbing properties of three peptides corresponding to the ectodomain of hepatitis C virus E2 envelope protein
AUTHOR(S): Pacheco, Beatriz; Gomez-Gutierrez, Julian; Yelamos, Belen; Delgado, Carmen; Roncal, Fernando; Albar, Juan P.; Peterson, Darrell; Gavilanes, Francisco
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Bioquimica y Biologia Molecular, Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, 28040, Spain
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, Biomembranes (2006), 1758(6), 755-763
CODEN: BBBMBS; ISSN: 0005-2736
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Based on the predicted capacity to interact with membranes at the

interface, we have found three regions in the ectodomain of the hepatitis C virus envelope glycoprotein E2 (430-449, 543-560 and 603-624) with the ability to destabilize membranes. Three peptides corresponding to the sequence of these regions have been synthesized and their interaction with liposomes have been characterized. The three peptides were able to insert deeply into the hydrophobic core of neg. charged phospholipids as stated by fluorescence depolarization of the probe 1,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-hexatriene. Peptides E2430-449 and E2603-624 were able to induce aggregation of phosphatidylglycerol vesicles in a concn.-dependent manner both at neutral and acidic pH while peptide E2543-560 did not induce any increase of optical d. at 360 nm in the concn. range studied. The three peptides induced lipid mixing and the release of the internal contents in a dose-dependent manner when acidic phospholipids were used. Fourier transformed IR spectroscopy indicated that the peptides adopted mainly a .beta.-sheet conformation which is not modified by the presence of acidic phospholipids. Taken together, our results point out to the involvement of these three regions in the fusion mechanism of HCV at the plasma membrane level.

REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1029758 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:130672

TITLE: Coexpression of hepatitis C virus E1 and E2 chimeric envelope glycoproteins displays separable ligand sensitivity and increases pseudotype infectious titer

AUTHOR(S): Meyer, Keith; Beyene, Aster; Bowlin, Terry L.; Basu, Arnab; Ray, Ranjit

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Virology (2004), 78(23), 12838-12847 CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB We have previously reported that a pseudotype virus generated by reconstitution of hepatitis C virus (HCV) chimeric envelope glycoprotein E1-G or E2-G on the surface of a temp.-sensitive mutant of vesicular stomatitis virus (VSVts045) interacts independently with mammalian cells to initiate infection. Here, we examd. whether coexpression of both of the envelope glycoproteins on pseudotype particles would augment virus infectivity and/or alter the functional properties of the individual subunits. Stable transfectants of baby hamster kidney (BHK) epithelial cells expressing either one or both of the chimeric

envelope glycoproteins of HCV on the cell surface were generated. The infectious titer of the VSV pseudotype, derived from a stable cell line incorporating both of the chimeric glycoproteins of HCV, was .apprx.4- to 5-fold higher than that of a pseudotype bearing E1-G alone or .apprx.25- to 30-fold higher than that of E2-G alone when assayed with a no. of mammalian cell lines. Further studies suggested that that the E1-G/E2-G or E2-G pseudotype was more sensitive to the inhibitory effect of heparin than the E1-G pseudotype. Treatment of the E1-G/E2-G pseudotype with a neg. charged sulfated sialyl lipid (NMSO3) displayed a .apprx.4-fold-higher sensitivity to neutralization than pseudotypes with either of the two individual glycoproteins. In contrast, VSVts045, used as a backbone for the generation of pseudotypes, displayed at least 20-fold-higher sensitivity to NMSO3-mediated inhibition of virus plaque formation. The effect of low-d. lipoprotein on the E1-G pseudotype was greater than that apparent for the E1-G/E2-G pseudotype. The treatment of cells with monoclonal antibodies to CD81 displayed an inhibitory effect upon the pseudotype with E1-G/E2-G or with E2-G alone. Taken together, our results indicate that the HCV E1 and E2 glycoproteins have separable functional properties and that the presence of these two envelope glycoproteins on VSV/HCV pseudotype particles increases infectious titer.

REFERENCE COUNT: 52 THERE ARE 52 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:398847 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:134375
TITLE: Conservation of the conformation and positive charges of hepatitis C virus E2 envelope glycoprotein hypervariable region 1 points to a role in cell attachment
AUTHOR(S): Penin, Francois; Combet, Christophe; Germanidis, Georgios; Frainais, Pierre-Olivier; Deleage, Gilbert; Pawlotsky, Jean-Michel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut de Biologie et Chimie des Proteines, CNRS-UMR 5086, Lyon, 69367, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Virology (2001), 75(12), 5703-5710
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is a major cause of liver disease. The HCV polyprotein contains a hypervariable region (HVR1) located at the N terminus of the 2nd envelope glycoprotein

E2. The strong variability of this 27-amino-acid region is due to its apparent tolerance of amino acid substitutions together with strong selection pressures exerted by anti-HCV immune responses. No specific function has so far been attributed to HVR1. However, its presence at the surface of the viral particle suggests that it might be involved in viral entry. This would imply that HVR1 is not randomly variable. 460 HVR1 clones isolated at various times from 6 HCV -infected patients receiving alpha interferon therapy (which exerts strong pressure towards quasispecies genetic evolution) were sequenced and their amino acid sequences together with those of 1,382 nonredundant HVR1 sequences collected from the EMBL database were analyzed. (i) despite strong amino acid sequence variability related to strong pressures towards change, the chemicophys. properties and conformation of HVR1 were highly conserved, and (ii) HVR1 is a globally basic stretch, with the basic residues located at specific sequence positions. This conservation of pos. charged residues indicates that HVR1 is involved in interactions with neg. charged mols. such as lipids, proteins, or glycosaminoglycans (GAGs). As with many other viruses, possible interaction with GAGs probably plays a role in host cell recognition and attachment.

REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:396697 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:4467
TITLE: Vaccine compositions
INVENTOR(S): Drane, Debbie; Cox, John; Houghton, Michael; Paliard, Xavier
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Csl Limited, Australia; Chiron Corporation
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001037869	A1	20010531	WO 2000-AU1410	20001117
WO 2001037869	A9	20020718		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,

SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2391843 A1 20010531 CA 2000-2391843 20001117
AU 200113730 A 20010604 AU 2001-13730 20001117
AU 772617 B2 20040506
EP 1239876 A1 20020918 EP 2000-975681 20001117
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
NZ 518999 A 20021220 NZ 2000-518999 20001117
JP 2003514872 T 20030422 JP 2001-539483 20001117
NZ 520976 A 20050128 NZ 2000-520976 20001117
ZA 2002003986 A 20031217 ZA 2002-3986 20020520
US 2004191270 A1 20040930 US 2003-622470 20030721
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-166652P P 19991119
US 2000-224362P P 20000811
US 2000-714438 B1 20001117
WO 2000-AU1410 W 20001117

AB The present invention relates generally to an immunogenic complex comprising a charged org. carrier and a charged antigen and, more particularly, a neg. charged org. carrier and a pos. charged antigen, wherein the charged antigen is a polyprotein of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), particularly the core protein of HCV, or a fragment thereof, or a fusion protein comprising the polyprotein or a fragment thereof. The complexes of the present invention are useful in vaccine compns. as therapeutic and/or prophylactic agents for facilitating the induction of immune responses, and in particular a cytotoxic T-lymphocyte response, in the treatment of a disease condition which results from an HCV infection.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> D L7 IBIB ABS 1-8

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1294182 CAPLUS
TITLE: Liver target delivery of small interfering RNA to the HCV gene by lactosylated cationic liposome
AUTHOR(S): Watanabe, Tsunamasa; Umehara, Takuya; Yasui, Fumihiko; Nakagawa, Shin-ichiro; Yano, Junichi; Ohgi, Tadaaki; Sonoke, Satoru; Satoh, Kenichi; Inoue, Kazuaki;

Yoshiba, Makoto; Kohara, Michinori
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology and Cell Biology, The Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science, 3-18-22 Honkomagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-8613, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Hepatology (2007), 47(6), 744-750
CODEN: JOHEEC; ISSN: 0168-8278
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Background/Aims: RNA interference has considerable therapeutic potential, particularly for anti-viral therapy. We previously reported that hepatitis C virus (HCV)-directed small interfering RNA (siRNA; siE) efficiently inhibits HCV replication, using HCV replicon cells. To employ the siRNA as a therapeutic strategy, we attempted in vivo silencing of intrahepatic HCV gene expression by siE using a novel cationic liposome. Methods: The liposomes consisted of conjugated lactose residues, based on the speculation that lactose residues would effectively deliver siRNA to the liver via a liver specific receptor. The lactosylated cationic liposome 5 (CL-LA5) that contained the most lactose residues introduced the most siRNA into a human hepatoma cell line, which then inhibited replication of HCV replicons. Results: In mice, the siRNA/CL-LA5 complexes accumulated primarily in the liver and were widespread throughout the hepatic parenchymal cells. Moreover, siE/CL-LA5 specifically and dose-dependently suppressed intrahepatic HCV expression in transgenic mice without an interferon response. Conclusions: The present results indicate that the CL-LA5 we developed is a good vehicle to lead siRNA to the liver. Hence, CL-LA5 will be helpful for siRNA therapy targeting liver diseases, esp. hepatitis C.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:877165 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:272507
TITLE: Characterization of fusion determinants points to the involvement of three discrete regions of both E1 and E2 glycoproteins in the membrane fusion process of hepatitis C virus
AUTHOR(S): Lavillette, Dimitri; Pecheur, Eve-Isabelle; Donot, Peggy; Fresquet, Judith; Molle, Jennifer; Corbau, Romuald; Dreux, Marlene; Penin, Francois; Cosset, Francois-Loic
CORPORATE SOURCE: IFR128, Universite de Lyon (UCB Lyon-I), Lyon, F-69007, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Virology (2007), 81(16), 8752-8765
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Infection of eukaryotic cells by enveloped viruses requires the merging of viral and cellular membranes. Highly specific viral surface glycoproteins, named fusion proteins, catalyze this reaction by overcoming inherent energy barriers. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is an enveloped virus that belongs to the genus Hepacivirus of the family Flaviviridae. Little is known about the mol. events that mediate cell entry and membrane fusion for HCV, although significant progress has been made due to recent developments in infection assays. Here, using infectious HCV pseudoparticles (HCVpp), we investigated the mol. basis of HCV membrane fusion. By searching for classical features of fusion peptides through the alignment of sequences from various HCV genotypes, we identified six regions of HCV E1 and E2 glycoproteins that present such characteristics. We introduced conserved and nonconserved amino acid substitutions in these regions and analyzed the phenotype of HCVpp generated with mutant E1E2 glycoproteins. This was achieved by (i) quantifying the infectivity of the pseudoparticles, (ii) studying the incorporation of E1E2 and their capacity to mediate receptor binding, and (iii) detg. their fusion capacity in cell-cell and liposome/HCVpp fusion assays. We propose that at least three of these regions (i.e., at positions 270 to 284, 416 to 430, and 600 to 620) play a role in the membrane fusion process. These regions may contribute to the merging of viral and cellular membranes either by interacting directly with lipid membranes or by assisting the fusion process through their involvement in the conformational changes of the E1E2 complex at low pH.
REFERENCE COUNT: 66 THERE ARE 66 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1123684 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:280451
TITLE: Adjuvants - essential components of new generation vaccines
AUTHOR(S): Dzierzbicka, Krystyna; Kolodziejczyk, Aleksander M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Katedra Chem. Org., Politech. Gdanska, Gdansk, 80-952, Pol.
SOURCE: Postepy Biochemii (2006), 52(2), 204-211
CODEN: PSTBAH; ISSN: 0032-5422
PUBLISHER: Polskie Towarzystwo Biochemiczne
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Polish
AB A review. Adjuvants are essential components of vaccines that augment immunol. reactions of the body. New vaccines based on recombinant

proteins and DNA, are more safe than traditional vaccines, but often they are also less immunogenic. There is an urgent need for the development of improved vaccine adjuvants. There are two classes of adjuvants: vaccine delivery systems (emulsions, microparticles, immune-stimulating complexes - ISCOMs, liposomes) and immunostimulatory adjuvants (lipopolysaccharide, monophosphoryl lipid A, CpG DNA, muramyl peptides). More potent and safer adjuvants may allow the development of better prophylactic and therapeutic vaccines against chronic infectious (HSV, HIV, HCV, HBV, HPV, Helicobacter pylori) and noninfectious diseases (multiple sclerosis, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, rheumatoid arthritis, allergy) and tumors (melanoma, breast, colon cancer).

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:113519 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:162359
TITLE: Nucleic acid vaccines against infection, cancer and autoimmune disease and targeted gene delivery to antigen-presenting cells
INVENTOR(S): Craig, Roger K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): M.L. Laboratories Plc, UK
SOURCE: U.S., 61 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 22,614, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6689757	B1	20040210	US 1998-221050	19981228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1996-2777 A 19960212
US 1996-16506P P 19960430
GB 1996-14548 A 19960711
US 1996-24116P P 19960816
US 1997-800079 B2 19970212
US 1997-861283 B1 19970521
US 1998-22614 B2 19980212

AB The invention relates to methods of and compns. for vaccinating a mammal against a disease, wherein a mixt. is administered which includes (i) a nucleic acid which encodes a first epitope and (ii) a peptide contg. a second epitope such that both of the nucleic acid and the second epitope are taken up by and the nucleic acid is expressed in a professional antigen presenting cell of the mammal, and the first and second epitopes are processed in the cell such that an immune response is elicited in the

mammal to the epitopes. The nucleic acid vaccine encodes antigen, tumor antigen or autoantigen for use to treat infection, cancer and autoimmune disease. The targeted gene delivery to APCs, their stem cell or other precursor cell are achieved by receptor-mediated gene transfer. The targeting ligands may be anti-CD34 monoclonal antibody, stem cell factor or flk-2 ligand for hematopoietic stem cells; anti-CD33 monoclonal antibody for monocyte or macrophage or dendritic cell; etc.
REFERENCE COUNT: 93 THERE ARE 93 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:184919 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:246374
TITLE: Antigen peptides having B7-like supermotif for preventing, treating and diagnosing diseases such as viral infection and cancers
INVENTOR(S): Sette, Alessandro; Sidney, John; Southwood, Scott
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Epimmune Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002020035	A1	20020314	WO 2000-US23913	20000901
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2421445	A1	20020314	CA 2000-2421445	20000901
AU 2000073396	A5	20020322	AU 2000-73396	20000901
EP 1320377	A1	20030625	EP 2000-961444	20000901
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
JP 2004522415	T	20040729	JP 2002-524518	20000901

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2000-US23913 W 20000901
AB The present invention provides peptide compns. capable of binding

glycoproteins encoded by HLA-A, HLA-B, and HLA-C alleles and inducing T cell activation in T cells restricted by the HLA allele. The immunogenic peptides are derived from antigen sequence of hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, HIV, Plasmodium falciparum, MAGE2, MAGE3, Her2/neu, p53, Lassa virus, CEA, Epstein-Barr virus, etc. The peptides are useful to elicit a cytotoxic T cell immune response against a desired antigen.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:208505 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:234021
TITLE: Method and kit for detecting or assaying objective substance with controllable sensitivity by solid-phase immunoassay
INVENTOR(S): Oku, Yuichi; Kamiya, Hisanori; Shinohara, Kumiko; Sibahara, Yusuke; Uesaka, Yoshihiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nissui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001020328	A1	20010322	WO 2000-JP6187	20000911
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2384693	A1	20010322	CA 2000-2384693	20000911
EP 1215496	A1	20020619	EP 2000-957085	20000911
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-258771 A 19990913
WO 2000-JP6187 W 20000911

AB A method and a kit are provided for detecting or assaying an objective substance A (e.g., DNA, RNA, antigen, antibody) which possesses the divalent or higher binding ability to a ligand L1 (e.g., DNA, RNA, antigen, antibody, lectin, glycoprotein, carbohydrate) with controllable sensitivity by solid-phase immunoassay. The test kit comprises a receptor I, a receptor II and a solid phase complex. The receptor I (L1-B1-R1-M) is obtained by binding R1-M, which is constituted by binding a marker M (e.g., colored dye, fluorescent dye, luminescent substance,

metal colloid, latex, liposome, radioisotope, enzyme, DNA, RNA) with a substance R1 (e.g., streptavidin, avidin, DNA, RNA, antigen, antibody, lectin, glycoprotein, carbohydrate) capable of binding with a substance B1 (e.g., biotin, DNA, RNA, antigen, antibody, lectin, glycoprotein, carbohydrate), with L1-B1 consisting of the ligand L1 and the substance B1. The receptor II (L2-B2-R2-B3) is obtained by binding L2-B2, in which a substance B2 (e.g., biotin, DNA, RNA, antigen, antibody, lectin, glycoprotein, carbohydrate) possessing the binding ability different from the objective substance A is introduced into a ligand L2 (e.g., DNA, RNA, antigen, antibody, lectin, glycoprotein, carbohydrate), with R2-B3, which is constituted by binding a connector B3 possessing the binding ability different from the substance B2 with a substance R2 (e.g., streptavidin, avidin, DNA, RNA, antigen, antibody, lectin, glycoprotein, carbohydrate) possessing the ability to bind with the substance B2. The solid phase complex (R3-solid phase) is constituted by connecting a substance R3 (e.g., DNA, RNA) capable of binding with the connector B3 (e.g., DNA, RNA) to the solid phase (e.g., polystyrene, nitrocellulose, nylon, cellulose, glass). This kit has several advantages: it is manufd. in a high yield; ligands are easily labeled with it; and the sensitivity of its reagent is controllable. HCV antibody, TP antibody, and HBs antigen in a serum sample were detected with controllable detection sensitivity using the kit prepd. for the resp. system.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:187422 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:14635
TITLE: Construction of plasmid expressing luciferase controlled by hepatitis C virus 5' noncoding region (NCR-C) and its expression in HepG2 cell
AUTHOR(S): Wang, Xiaohong; Wang, Shengqi; Li, Mengdong; Zhu, Baozhen
CORPORATE SOURCE: Southwest Hospital, The Third Military Medical University, Chungking, 400038, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Zhonghua Weishengwuxue He Mianyixue Zazhi (1999), 19(1), 17-20
CODEN: ZWMZDP; ISSN: 0254-5101
PUBLISHER: Weishenbu Beijing Shengwu Zhipin Yanjiuso
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB The authors established an in vitro screening system for testing effects of antisense drugs targeting at the 5' noncoding region (NCR) of hepatitis C virus (HCV) genome. In order to construct the plasmid

expressing HCV-luciferase fusion RNA, the target gene fragment (5' NCR-C) composed of intact 5' NCR and partial C gene region of Chinese HCV genome was obtained with PCR amplification and was inserted into the pGL3 luciferase reporter vector in which the start codon of luciferase gene had been deleted. The structure and function of constructed plasmid were confirmed by PCR, DNA sequencing and liposome-mediated transient expression in HepG2 cells. DNA sequencing showed that the inserted sequence of the constructed plasmid was the same as that of the Chinese HCV genome, the start codon of luciferase gene was deleted and the reading frame of luciferase gene was not changed. The HepG2 cells transfected with constructed plasmid could express luciferase activity which was up to (1141.9.+-.151.1) MV and reached 20% of the luciferase activity of pGL3 reporter vector. The best transfection efficiency was obtained with the plasmid at 1 .mu.g, Lipofectin 6 .mu.L and 4 h incubation of Lipofectin-plasmid complexes with cells. Thus, the author successfully constructed the plasmid expressing luciferase gene controlled by HCV 5' NCR and established an in vitro testing system for screening HCV-RNA 5' NCR and C gene specific nucleic acid drugs.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:415321 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:240824
TITLE: Inhibition of hepatitis C virus by antisense oligodeoxynucleotide in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Liu, Yong; Chen, Zhi; He, Nanxiang; Liu, Kezhou; Zhang, Mingtai; Wang, Xinzi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Infectious Disease, Zhejiang Medical University, Hangzhou, 310003, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Zhonghua Yixue Zazhi (1997), 77(8), 567-570
CODEN: CHHTAT; ISSN: 0376-2491
PUBLISHER: Zhonghua Yixue Zazhi
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB The inhibitory effect of antisense oligodeoxynucleotide on hepatitis C virus (HCV) in vitro was studied. The H9 cells transfected by pCD-HCV, a recombinant HCV contg. total HCV structural gene, were treated with 2 15-mers phosphorothioate (PS) ODNs (oligodeoxynucleotides) complementary (PS-ASON) and homologous to HCV core genomic region, which were labeled with digoxin (DIG). Spot blot hybridization was carried out. And, rPS-ODN (a 15-mers PS ODN of random sequence) or PS-ASON, treated by the 2 ODNs, were modified with 2 liposomes (DOTAP and lipofectin) and calcium phosphate pptn. resp. The variation of level of HCV mRNA and HCV antigen expression was obsd. by RT-PCR and dot ELISA with a half-ration. PS-ODN and PS-ASON were detected in the H9 cells. The target gene

hybridized to PS-ASON and PS-ODN labeled with DIG. Only the antisense PS-ASON decreased HCV mRNA and HCV antigen expression levels. PS-ODN and rPS-ODN, however, were not effective. The time-dependent and dose-dependent inhibition of PS-ASON was obsd. Both of liposomal PS-ASON showed more highly effective inhibition, in contrast to free PS-ASON, but calcium phosphate pptn.-PS-ASON complex did not. PS-ASON did not influence the H9 cells growth at 10 .mu.mol L-1. PS-ASON complementary to HCV core gene is asODN and exerts antisense-inhibitory effect on the level of HCV translation obviously, but not on the level of HCV replication and transcription.

=> D L3 IBIB ABS 1-9

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:789242 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:159584
TITLE: Administration of E1E2 protein complex followed by I1E2-encoding viral vector to stimulate cellular as well as humoral immune response to hepatitis C virus
INVENTOR(S): Houghton, Michael; Lin, Yin-Ling
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novartis Vaccines and Diagnostics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 111pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007081848	A2	20070719	WO 2007-US362	20070104
WO 2007081848	A3	20071115		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-756354P P 20060104
US 2006-799840P P 20060511
US 2006-840082P P 20060825

AB The invention provides methods for treating and/or preventing HCV infection by vaccination of recombinant immunogenic peptides. Methods for activating HCV-specific T cells are described. The methods utilize one or more administrations of HCV protein compns., followed by one or more administrations of a viral vector comprising a nucleic acid encoding a least one HCV epitope that is present in the first compn. The protein compns. can further comprise an immunostimulatory nucleic acid and or other adjuvants and immune stimulatory compds.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1123684 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:280451
TITLE: Adjuvants - essential components of new generation vaccines
AUTHOR(S): Dzierzbicka, Krystyna; Kolodziejczyk, Aleksander M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Katedra Chem. Org., Politech. Gdanska, Gdansk, 80-952, Pol.
SOURCE: Postepy Biochemii (2006), 52(2), 204-211
CODEN: PSTBAH; ISSN: 0032-5422
PUBLISHER: Polskie Towarzystwo Biochemiczne
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Polish

AB A review. Adjuvants are essential components of vaccines that augment immunol. reactions of the body. New vaccines based on recombinant proteins and DNA, are more safe than traditional vaccines, but often they are also less immunogenic. There is an urgent need for the development of improved vaccine adjuvants. There are two classes of adjuvants: vaccine delivery systems (emulsions, microparticles, immune-stimulating complexes - ISCOMs, liposomes) and immunostimulatory adjuvants (lipopolysaccharide, monophosphoryl lipid A, CpG DNA, muramyl peptides). More potent and safer adjuvants may allow the development of better prophylactic and therapeutic vaccines against chronic infectious (HSV, HIV, HCV, HBV, HPV, Helicobacter pylori) and noninfectious diseases (multiple sclerosis, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, rheumatoid arthritis, allergy) and tumors (melanoma, breast, colon cancer).

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:943250 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:106962
TITLE: The ISCOMATRIX adjuvant
AUTHOR(S): Drane, Debbie; Pearse, Martin J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: CSL Limited, Parkville, Australia
SOURCE: Immunopotentiators in Modern Vaccines (2006), 191-215.
Editor(s): Schijns, Virgil E. J. C.; O'Hagan, Derek T.
Elsevier Inc.: Burlington, Mass.
CODEN: 69IKTO; ISBN: 978-0-12-088403-2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. ISCOMATRIX adjuvant is essentially the same structure as the ISCOM vaccine but without the incorporated antigen. Antigens can be formulated with the ISCOMATRIX adjuvant to produce ISCOMATRIX vaccines which provide the same antigen presentation and immunomodulatory properties as ISCOM vaccines but much broader application. ISCOMATRIX vaccines are safe and well tolerated in humans with no vaccine-related serious adverse events or clin. significant lab. abnormalities reported. ISCOMATRIX vaccines are capable of inducing strong humoral responses with increases in the magnitude, speed, and longevity of the responses, as well as the capacity for antigen dose redn. when compared to other adjuvants such as aluminum. The properties of ISCOMATRIX vaccines make them viable candidates for the further development and registration of prophylactic and therapeutic human vaccines.
REFERENCE COUNT: 87 THERE ARE 87 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:997248 CAPLUS
TITLE: Hepatitis C vaccines to prevent liver cancer
AUTHOR(S): Houghton, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, USA
SOURCE: Developments in Biologicals (Basel, Switzerland) (2004), 116(Development of Therapeutic Cancer Vaccines), 191-192
CODEN: DBEIAI; ISSN: 1424-6074
PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The hepatitis C virus (HCV) infects .apprx. 170 million individuals world-wide with a substantial annual incidence of new infections. At least 50% of infections become persistent and while most are relatively asymptomatic, there is a significant risk of a sequential progression to chronic active hepatitis, liver cirrhosis and then hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). In Japan, HCV is the major risk factor for HCC. In essentially all cases, HCC is preceded by liver cirrhosis indicating that the latter is an abs. requirement for HCV-assocd. liver cancer development. Various viral factors have

also been postulated to be directly involved. Possible approaches to preventing HCV-related HCC include the development of a prophylactic vaccine to prevent the development of persistent infection following virus exposure, as well as therapeutic vaccines to either slow the progression of liver disease or to eradicate viral infection through the boosting of viral-specific humoral and cellular immune responses. Since the outcome of the std.-of-care treatment for chronic HCV patients (a combination of interferon-alpha and the guanosine analog ribavirin) appears to be dependent in part on the quality and quantity of both HCV-specific humoral and cellular immune responses, a therapeutic vaccine may be most effective when used as an adjunct with these and future antiviral drugs. A prophylactic vaccine comprising recombinant envelope glycoproteins E1 and E2 has been shown to prevent the development of persistent infection following exptl. challenge with both homologous and heterologous viral inocula in vaccinated chimpanzees, which represent the only animal model available. A related vaccine formulation is about to enter clin. trials in the USA. This vaccine primes the induction of anti-envelope antibodies as well as CD4+ T helper responses and may also be of value in treating chronically-infected patients with liver disease. In addn., we have been investigating methods to prime and boost HCV-specific cytotoxic lymphocytes (CTLs) capable of killing infected hepatocytes as well as secreting antiviral cytokines which are therefore of potential therapeutic value. One effective method is the combination of the ISCOMs adjuvant (CSL Ltd) with a variety of recombinant HCV proteins. In rhesus macaques, a core protein adjuvanted with ISCOMs was shown to be very effective at priming core-specific Th1-like CD4+ T cells as well as CD8+ CTLs. Recently, this work has been extended to a large yeast-derived HCV polyprotein comprising the nonstructural proteins 3, 4 & 5 fused to the core protein. When adjuvanted with ISCOMs, strong multispecific T helper and CTL responses have been elicited in vaccinated chimpanzees that were superior to those elicited by various HCV DNA vaccine formulations.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:392569 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:390291
TITLE: Activation of HCV-specific T cells using fusion protein vaccines comprising HCV NS3, NS4, NS5a, and NS5b polypeptides
INVENTOR(S): Houghton, Michael; Coates, Steve; Selby, Mark; Paliard, Xavier
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiron Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 136 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004039950	A2	20040513	WO 2003-US33610	20031024
WO 2004039950	A3	20071122		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, AP, EA, EP, OA

CA 2505611	A1	20040513	CA 2003-2505611	20031024
AU 2003287188	A1	20040525	AU 2003-287188	20031024
EP 1576125	A2	20050921	EP 2003-781368	20031024

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-281341 A 20021025
WO 2003-US33610 W 20031024

AB The invention provides a method of activating hepatitis C virus (HCV)-specific T cells, including CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. HCV-specific T cells are activated using fusion protein vaccines comprising HCV NS3, NS4, NS5a, and NS5b polypeptides, polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins, or polypeptide or polynucleotide compns. contg. the individual components of these fusions. The method can be used in model systems to develop HCV-specific immunogenic compns., as well as to immunize a mammal against HCV

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:282338 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:302636
TITLE: Adjuvant compositions comprising type 1 interferon inducer, immunostimulatory nucleic acid for antigen delivery
INVENTOR(S): O'Hagan, Derek; Valiante, Nicholas

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiron Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 108 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003028656	A2	20030410	WO 2002-US31486	20021003
WO 2003028656	A3	20031127		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2462602	A1	20030410	CA 2002-2462602	20021003
CA 2462646	A1	20030410	CA 2002-2462646	20021003
WO 2003028661	A2	20030410	WO 2002-US31726	20021003
WO 2003028661	A3	20031009		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002332019	A1	20030414	AU 2002-332019	20021003
AU 2002334844	A1	20030414	AU 2002-334844	20021003
AU 2002334844	B2	20070802		
US 2004101537	A1	20040527	US 2002-264802	20021003
EP 1438074	A2	20040721	EP 2002-768955	20021003
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
BR 2002013119	A	20041228	BR 2002-13119	20021003
JP 2005504816	T	20050217	JP 2003-531992	20021003
CN 1599746	A	20050323	CN 2002-824128	20021003
JP 2005526697	T	20050908	JP 2003-531997	20021003

NZ 532274 A 20060224 NZ 2002-532274 20021003
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-326929P P 20011003
US 2002-373547P P 20020417
WO 2002-US10869 A 20020405
US 2002-380677P P 20020513
US 2002-254438 A 20020924
WO 2002-US30423 A 20020924
US 2002-265083 A 20021003
WO 2002-US31486 W 20021003
WO 2002-US31726 W 20021003

AB Adjuvant compns. comprising type 1 interferon inducers, such as double-stranded RNA, in combination with antigen delivery systems and/or immunostimulatory mols., such as immunostimulatory nucleic acid sequences, for enhancing the immune response of a coadministered antigen, are described.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:813961 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:324214
TITLE: Polynucleotide vaccines comprise a second antigen with higher intracellular proteolytic degradation rate than a first antigen for inducing humoral and cellular immune responses against pathogenic organism
INVENTOR(S): Frazer, Ian Hector
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The University of Queensland, Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002083181	A1	20021024	WO 2002-AU486	20020418
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2444048	A1	20021024	CA 2002-2444048	20020418
AU 2002248978	A1	20021028	AU 2002-248978	20020418

EP 1390074 A1 20040225 EP 2002-717851 20020418
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
US 2004241177 A1 20041202 US 2004-475203 20040526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AU 2001-4468 A 20010418
WO 2002-AU486 W 20020418

AB The invention is directed to the use of (i) a first antigen corresponding to a target antigen of interest, together with (ii) a second antigen, corresponding to a modified form of the target antigen, whose rate of intracellular proteolytic degrdn. is increased, enhanced or otherwise elevated relative to the first antigen, in compns. and methods for inducing both humoral and cellular immunity in an individual. The ability to provide compns., which are capable of inducing both host-protective antibody and cell-mediated immune responses, facilitates the generation of immunogenic compns. capable of combating, inter alia, conditions that have long latency periods and, therefore, benefit from the dual approach of prophylaxis and therapy in one delivery. Thus, DNA vaccines encoding chimeric HPV6b L1-E7 proteins and codon-modified BPV1 L2 protein were prepd. for treating related viral infection.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:396697 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:4467
TITLE: Vaccine compositions
INVENTOR(S): Drane, Debbie; Cox, John; Houghton, Michael; Paliard, Xavier
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Csl Limited, Australia; Chiron Corporation
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001037869	A1	20010531	WO 2000-AU1410	20001117
WO 2001037869	A9	20020718		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU,

ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
CA 2391843 A1 20010531 CA 2000-2391843 20001117
AU 200113730 A 20010604 AU 2001-13730 20001117
AU 772617 B2 20040506
EP 1239876 A1 20020918 EP 2000-975681 20001117
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
NZ 518999 A 20021220 NZ 2000-518999 20001117
JP 2003514872 T 20030422 JP 2001-539483 20001117
NZ 520976 A 20050128 NZ 2000-520976 20001117
ZA 2002003986 A 20031217 ZA 2002-3986 20020520
US 2004191270 A1 20040930 US 2003-622470 20030721
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-166652P P 19991119
US 2000-224362P P 20000811
US 2000-714438 B1 20001117
WO 2000-AU1410 W 20001117

AB The present invention relates generally to an immunogenic complex comprising a charged org. carrier and a charged antigen and, more particularly, a neg. charged org. carrier and a pos. charged antigen, wherein the charged antigen is a polyprotein of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), particularly the core protein of HCV, or a fragment thereof, or a fusion protein comprising the polyprotein or a fragment thereof. The complexes of the present invention are useful in vaccine compns. as therapeutic and/or prophylactic agents for facilitating the induction of immune responses, and in particular a cytotoxic T-lymphocyte response, in the treatment of a disease condition which results from an HCV infection.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:167132 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:324893
TITLE: Characterization of hepatitis C virus core-specific immune responses primed in rhesus macaques by a nonclassical ISCOM vaccine
AUTHOR(S): Polakos, Noelle K.; Drane, Debbie; Cox, John; Ng, Philip; Selby, Mark J.; Chien, David; O'Hagan, Derek T.; Houghton, Michael; Paliard, Xavier
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chiron Corp., Emeryville, CA, 94608, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Immunology (2001), 166(5), 3589-3598
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767

PUBLISHER: American Association of Immunologists
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Current therapies for the treatment of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection are only effective in a restricted no. of patients. Cellular immune responses, particularly those mediated by CD8+ CTLs, are thought to play a role in the control of infection and the response to antiviral therapies. Because the Core protein is the most conserved HCV protein among genotypes, the authors evaluated the ability of a Core prototype vaccine to prime cellular immune responses in rhesus macaques. Since there are serious concerns about using a genetic vaccine encoding for Core, this vaccine was a non-classical ISCOM formulation in which the Core protein was adsorbed onto (not entrapped within) the ISCOMATRIX, resulting in .apprx.1-.mu.m particulates (as opposed to 40 nm for classical ISCOM formulations). The authors report that this Core-ISCOM prototype vaccine primed strong CD4+ and CD8+ T cell responses. Using intracellular staining for cytokines, the authors show that in immunized animals 0.30-0.71 and 0.32-2.21% of the circulating CD8+ and CD4+ T cells, resp., were specific for naturally processed HCV Core peptides. Furthermore, this vaccine elicited a Th0-type response and induced a high titer of Abs against Core and long-lived cellular immune responses. Finally, the authors provide evidence that Core-ISCOM could serve as an adjuvant for the HCV envelope protein E1E2. Thus, these data provide evidence that Core-ISCOM is effective at inducing cellular and humoral immune responses in nonhuman primates.
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